## BRITISH GOSSIP.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE LAW OF LIBEL CONSTRUED IN FAVOR OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC-FAVORABLE REPORTS OF MR.

BRIGHT'S HEALTH. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Dec. 10 .- Every seven years, said Macaulay, the British public has a spasm of virtue. It is now passing through one of those restorative periods. Not to make the remark too general, is the public which interests itself in the stage which is experiencing morality. The change, it must be confessed, does not come a moment too soon. It is not yet certain how far it will go or how completely the stage 18 to be purged of the indecencies which have lately flourished there. But the spasm came at a lucky season for Vanity Fair. That free-spoken sheet was aned not long since for a libel upon the manager of the St. James Theater, and the action has been tried this week in the Common Pleas. A part of the alleged libel consisted in a criticism on matters which I need not detail, for the question there raised was a general one-a very important one, certainly. It was sought to prove that the article complained of was malicious, and overstepped the limits of proper comment. On this, Mr. Justice Keating once more laid down the law, which can hardly be laid down too often. Public performances, he said, on the stage or otherwise, were subject to fair criticism; a manager, author, or actor invited public notice, and persons were not liable for criticisms though harsh and derogatory, if the jury thought them fair. The language of the learned judge leaves something to be desired in point of clearness, but of its meaning there need not be much doubt. He and the jury evidently thought that these parts of the article were written without malice, and most people who read it will be of the same opinion.

But the real point had nothing to do with discussion of dramatic imperfections. A piece had been produced called Vert-Vert, an opera bouffe, and with it a dance called the ripirelle. Fanity Fair summed up the whole in its coucise way as "the worst orchestra, some of the flattest singing, and one of the most indecent dances in London." Was the dance indecent or not? It took two days and the united energies of a judge, a jury, five lawyers, and a host of witnesses to answer this question. The plaintiff, who was the lessee of the theater, swore that he neither knew of nor countenanced any indecency. The editor and writer of a theatrical paper swore they saw nothing wrong in the dance, and three professional gentlemen of no particular distinction swere the same thing, while the costumer who made the dresses of the women who danced, testified that they were rather longer than usual. But, on the other side, appeared no less a person than the Lord Chamberlain himself, the Marquis of Hertford. He had received, he said, numerous written and verbal complaints against the performance, and, in consequence, went himself to see it. The dance was, in his opinion, neither graceful nor artistic, but decidedly and purposely indecent. After seeing it, he wished to have it withdrawn altogether, but was advised not to because it would be brought out in the provinces, where he had no jurisdiction-an odd reason, but as good as most that can be given for the sort of censorship heretofore exercised from the Lord Chamberlain's office. No such dances, no cancan or dance of that kind was now performed, said Lord Hertford, in any London theater to his knowledge. He had given orders they should all be stopped. One would rather like to know when the orders were given-whether before or after the appearance of the article in The Times, some ten days since, attacking the indecencies of certain theaters. It is certain that, within a fortnight, the too famous Mile. Sara and troupe were dancing at the Alhambra, and that what was there known by the modest name of a rustic quadrille was such a performance as would not be tolerated on the French stage, which virtuous England denounces as immoral. The can-can is always spoken of as an importation from France. The name is an importation, but not much more. The can-can as danced in England is a monstrous exaggeration of the worst features of the French. In point of costume there is not much to choose-not much more of it on one stage than on the other. But in point of license, the English dance far outstrips its foreign progenitor. The word which Vanity Fair uses, indecent, is a very moderate word indeed to describe its grossness Under Lord Hertford, as under his Liberal predecessor, it flourished long unchecked, and it is gratifying now to find this great functionary waking up to what has been going on about him. He has strained meantime at many a gnat while swallowing his camel without a grimace. I can hardly be wrong in attributing the change to Mr. Pigott, the new Licenser of Plays. He is said to have expressed from the first a determination to reverse the policy of his predecessor-to compel a reform in costume and in certain dances, and to abrogate the puerile restrictions'on the French drama in London, which brought it finally to bankruptcy. The change could not be effected in a moment. It was thought unjust to compel managers to cancel contracts into which they had been permitted to enter unsuspectingly, while Lord Hertford was Lord Chamberlain. But it was resolved that the stage should be decent -and this long before anything like a protest had appeared in The Times or elsewhere, save occasionally in a criticism like this of Fanity Fair, to which it is time to return.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles followed Lord Hertford. He is the proprietor and editor of Vanity Fair. He testified that, having received an attorney's letter on behalf of the plaintiff on account of this artiele, he went himself to see the piece and the dance, to decide whether the criticism was a just one, and whether he should offer reparation and an apology. He thought the piece as a literary production contemptible, the acting not acting at all, and the ripirelle was simply the can-can, with all the indecency and none of the art of the original. Whereupon he resolved to stand fire. Some half dozen other witnesses gave their opinion on the dance to the general effect that it was the most indecent they had ever seen. The jury had no doubt about it, and Mr. Justice Keating gave them to understand that their verdict on the whole case would turn on that; asking, in case they believed the evidence as to the dance, "what damages a man could claim who had polluted the drama and degraded the British stage ?" None at all, they answered, and immediately found for the defendant. The Press approves heartily, and Mr. Bowles gets a share of the praise due him for his courage, the sense he has shown by his resolute defense of what is due to his profession, to himself, and to the public.

One ruling of Mr. Justice Keating, however, cannot be commended. When Mr. Bowles was asked the name of the writer of the article, he declined to give it, but upon pressure from the plaintiff's counsel, the Judge ruled that he must. This is, if I mistake not, in direct opposition to a decision given not long ago in a court of equal authority and by a dge not less respected than Mr. Justice Keating. It is, at any rate, wrong. Mr. Bowles took upon himself the sole responsibility for the article. It was he who published it and he against whom the action was really brought (though the printer of the paper is nominal defendant), and beyond him there was no cause to go. But the judges often seem a little uncertain in dealing with the Press. In its present form it has not existed long enough for many prece-

The good accounts which Col. Forney brought us not long since of Mr. Bright's health are pleasently confirmed by Mr. Bright himself. He has written to the Chafrman of the Birmingham Liberal Association, promising to speak in January. That great news for Birmingham, and for everybody who takes an interest in English affairs. It will be | less, and the whole movement a ruse to accure his vir-

Mr. Bright's first political appearance since the Liberal party went out of office, and his second since his illness. He speaks cheerfully of the steady improvement of his health, saying that he is now much better than he has been at any time during the last five years. He even looks forward to taking part in Parliamentary business next session That assurance ought to satisfy the impatient Liberal who lately thought it a duty to intimate to Mr. Bright that he ought to resign if he felt himself unable to attend to the interests of the borough. Or the impertinence might equally well have been left unanswered. Mr. Bright says now, as he has often said before, that he feels very strongly the kindness he has experienced from his constituents during the ill-health which interrupted his Parliamentary duties. It is a graceful and proper thing for him to say, but most ungraceful in a meddlesome constituent to seek to exact from him a pledge to get well or resign. Birmingham is an important town, and has business to be done in Parliament, no doubt: she has also two active and able representatives-Mr. Dixon and Mr. Muntz-beside Mr. Bright. But I have no sort of doubt that the immense majority of Birmingham Liberals would profoundly regret to sever their connection with Mr. Bright, whether he prove able to give his time to local matters or not. If Massachusetts was content to be represented so long in the Senate by Mr. Sumner's empty chair, Birmingham need not regard Mr. Bright's temporary absence from the House as an

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

unendurable misfortune.

THE BURNING OF THE SIMP COSPATRICK. HER DESTINATION NOT NEW-YORK-PLACE WHERE THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874. The ship Cospatrick, destroyed by fire at sea, was from Loudon for Auckland, N. Z., not New-York as first stated. She sailed from London Sept. 14, and was spoken Oct. 28, in lat. 11° South, long. 34° West. The vessel was burned in lat., 37° South, long. 12° East, off the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29-5 a. m. A telegram !received by the vessel owners confirms the reported burning of the emigrant ship Cos-

The Superintendent of the Brazilian Telegraph Cable at Madeira also telegraphs that only three persons are at present known to survive, namely, the second mate and two seamen. These were picked up by the British ship Sceptic, after having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting part of the time upon the fiesh and blood of others who died while in the boat.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA. ACTION OF THE ST. JOHN, N. B., BOARD OF TRADE-MODIFICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED TREATY SUG-

St. John, N. B., Dec. 28 .- The report of the Committee of the St. John Board of Trade on the Reciprocity Treaty came up again for discussion . to-day. The report . was favorable to the principle of Reciprocity, but objected to many of the features of the Treaty, and suggested various modifica tions fitted to make it more fair and equal, and to give a more accurate a definition of the terms used in designating the articles to be exchanged. Au amendment \* was moved · that the report be filed, : and a that if the Board, while .. heartily approving the Treaty declares it should be extended so as to include the reciprocal coasting trade of the United States and Canada. The amendment was lost and the Committee's report carried by a vote of 20 to 12.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, Dec. 28 .- The Globe this morning has an article on the result of the Hon. D. A. Walkem's visit to England, to lay British Columbia's afleged griev-ances before the Throne. The article says Lord Carnarvon recommends the construction of a railroad in Van-couver's Island from Esquimanx to Nanaime, and that the surveys on the mainland should be carried on with vigor. He proposes the construction of a telegraph line and a wagon road ahead of the railroad, and the expenditure of a minimum sum of \$2,000,000 annually in the Province during the period the work of construction Lord Carnaryon approves of the sentiment that the Eastern section, from Lake Superior to Lake Narpissing should not be pressed forward until the line from the Pacific to Lake Superior is completed, and be suggests Dec. 31, 1300, as the day by which the line so limited should be in working order. The Globa adds that it was not proposed by the new Pacific Railway act to enforce any limitation of time upon the Government, but Mr. Mackenzie hus no don't the road can be built in the period specified.

CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM. REPORT OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN VON ARNIM AND PRESIDENT THIERS ON THE PROSPECTS OF

Among the documents contained in the indictment against Count von Arnim was one from him to Prince Bismarck, dated Feb. 7, 1873. In this he reports that President Thiers asked him, on the faith of a gen-tleman, to state whether it was true that Germany would declare war against France after the payment of the indemnity. President Thiers added that he desired peace and the country also desired peace, notwithstandpeace and conserved. Count von Arnim states in his report:

I thought I should not be justified in declining to answer these questions on the ground that I must not allow myself to be pushed into a corner between "la fod d'un gentithomme" and "les devoirs d'un ambassadeur." I therefore did not scrupie to tell the President that it was my honest conviction that neither His Majesty the Emperor nor his advisors, nor the nation at large at all sought, planned, or wished for war with France. I saked M. Thiers what interest we could have in renewing hostilities. The war had cutailed upon us sacrifices too enormous to be easily made up for without the continuance of peace. A new war would entail fresh sacrifices upon individuals, and at best leave individuals unrequited, be the terms of peace ever so advantageous. M. ing appearances. Count von Arnim states in his report: upon individuals, and at best leave individuals unrequited, be the terms of peace ever so advantageous. M. Thiers might be convinced once for all that the Germans, though warlike, would never be belilcose neighbors. It was unfortunately different with the French, who were laying up stores of hatred which must explode before long, unless, indeed, it were possible to induce the nation to adopt a calmer attitude. The present fierce disposition of the French involved a danger respecting which M. Thiers would do well not to deceive himself.

VIEWS OF PASCHAL GROUSSET IN REGARD TO BIS-MARCE'S DESIGNS.

M. Paschal Grousset, the Communist, in a

letter to The London Times says:

Prince Bismarck has decided on the publication of his special opinions of three years ago, for the very feason that times and events have modified them in a diametrically opposite sense. It suits his policy to lead men to believe that he sees a benefit in the consolidation of a Republic in France, for the very reason that he knows that it is the only form of Government by which France can recistabilish herself. Lastly, above these special aims is the intention of making France believe that her true interests, at home and abroad, are identified with those of Monarchy and Papacy. letter to The London Times says:

FOREIGN NOTES. London, Dec. 28 .- Saint Ives, Cornwall, re-

turns Mr. Praed, Conservative, to Parliament. OTTAWA, Dec. 28 .- Mr. Lavers of The American Canadian of Boston is now here to confer with the Government respecting emigration from the New-England States to Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 .- On and after Jan. 1, machinery not manufactured in Canada will be allowed to enter on payment of a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, on the affidavit of the importer that it is for his own use. HAVANA, Dec. 27 .- Capt.-Gen. Concha has issued orders to the officers commanding Spainsh troops to act leniently toward captured or surrendered insurgents, but to execute all incendiaries and filibusters who may be taken prisoners.

THE ROSS CASE.

ITHACA, Dec. 28.—The Philadelphia detectives who arrived here Saturday evening declare that the boy who was thought to be Charley Ross is not that in dividual. The case was carefully and admirably worked up by the persons here who furnished the information they having the fullest belief that they had the right boy, his resemblance to the photographs of the missing boy being very striking.

THE CASE OF SPENCE PETTIS.

Boston, Dec. 28.-Powerful influence is being brought to bear upon the Governor to prevent the release from the State Prison of the notorious Spence Pettis. It is claimed that his evidence is worth-

tual unconditional pardon, as he bimself well knows. The original indictment against him has been stolen from the District-Attorney's office, and there is now no evidence against him in the State. It is believed here that the Governor will refuse to release him.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

DECISIVE ACTION BY THE FEDERAL GOV ERNMENT PROBABLE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS IN FAVOR OF "HEROIC TREATMENT" FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TROUBLES-THE MATTER TO BE DIS-CUSSED IN THE CABINET TO-DAY-GENS. SHERI-DAN AND TERRY PROBABLY TO BE ORDERED TO

NEW-ORLEANS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- As far as can be ascertained nothing has been received by the Government to-day relating to affairs in New-Orleans. The Attorney-General at 9 o'clock to-night, said he had received neither telegram nor letter to-day, and that he had had no conference with the President to-day on the subject. In the mean time it is known that the President has decided to supersede Gen. Emory with Gen. Terry, and an evening paper says positively that Gen. Sheridan will be sent there also. The subject of the troubles in that State will be made the basis of a long Cabinet meeting tomorrow, when it is probable a definite course will be decided on.

The Attorney-General, whose advice regarding Southern affairs has been closely followed by the President, and who is the most bitter partisan in the Cabinet, will probably have more influence with the President than anybody else. He will advise the President to leave off all efforts at conciliation, and adopt what he calls the "heroic treatment," and have the troubles put to an end. He says this everlasting confusion, anarchy, and riot with the peace of the land has been going on already too long, and the sooner it is stopped, even though violent means are adopted, the better it will be for the whole country, but more particularly for the South. He has no doubt that there will be some terrible scenes before the present crisis is passed, and that he has little hope of averting them. He says he believes in upholding the law, and that there is no question of the legality of the Returning Board or of their proceedings. He also firmly acheres to Gov. Kellogg, and says if he had his way he would support and sustain him with the whole power of the Government, including the army and navy. He would not hesitate an hour. When asked where he would get the power or the legal right for such proceedings, he answered that the President had power to maintain peace, and that the Enforcement act gives him the right to use the army and navy to carry out its provisions, which apply to this case. He has little doubt that physical efforts of a very strong nature will be made to undo and set aside the work of the Returning Board and seat the opposition candidates, and he is in favor of resisting this with the army of the Government.

UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS BY NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS ON THE REPORT THAT GEN. SHERIDAN IS TO GO TO LOUISIANA-SHERIDAN HELD RESPONSIBLE

FOR THE PRESENT TROUBLES. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28 .- The following are extracts from what the papers say commenting on the report that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to New-

report that Geb. Sheridan has been ordered to New-Orleans. The Times says:

One of the questions of the day is, whether Phil Sheridan is to ride down this way or not. Phil has been here before. His reputation as a rider and a raider stands high, but as a soother of political troubles and correcter of political abuses he is anything but a success. His conduct while in command of this department was frequently of a most short-sighted and artistrary character, and especially was this the case in his interference with our numerical affairs. If the policy of vengeance is to be adopted, Phil can carry it out successfully; but he is by no means the proper man to throw oil on the troubled waters.

The Picannes says:

The Picayune says:

The Picayane says:

If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana, that man is Gen. Plail Sheridan. It was Gen. Sheridan who distrainshised the white people of this State under the first Reconstruction law, acting in concert with the Radical Committee, and secretly instructing the registers to catectine the voters in a manner which, while it was clearly lilegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to vote. It was Gen. Sherian who induced Congress to accept, and embody in a new law, his method of disfranchisement, and thus surject the State to a negro government. It was to this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escape.

The Battletin says: The Bulletin savs:

If our people are determined to avoid a collision with the United States forces, as we firmly believe they are, Gens Emory or be Trooriand, or for the matter of that any heatenant in commend of a squad, would above just as well as the reducidable Sheridan or the Scalping and town-barning Technisch himself. Should they exceed to the conclusion that their self-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, which is searcely presumable, the fact that "ten-mile-away Munchausen Sheridan" is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned, and it may safely be predicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hurt upon one side as upon the other. de are determined to avoid a collision will

THE WARMOTH-BYERLY CASE.

New-Orleans, Dec. 28 .- An inquest in the Warmoth Byerly case will be held to morrow. Drs. Schumaker and Stone have made a post-mortem examination of the body. There were found to be six wounds, only one of which was superficial, being a slight flesh wound over the abdomen. Any one of the other five wounds would have caused death. Two of them were in the back of the left side, penetrating the spleen. These were the immediate cause of death. The other wounds penetrated the side between the fifth and sixth and seventh and eighth ribs, and any one of them would have caused death from pneumonia in a couple of weeks, although they were not of an immediate dangerous character.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A PETITION FROM RED CLOUD REFUSED. Washington, Dec. 28.-The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received an urgent petitition from Red Cloud, to be allowed to come on here with some 40 Sloux adherents and settle all the troubles about the Black Hills Reservation and hunting on the Platte River, &c., but Commissioner Smith replied that, on ac-count of the want of funds to pay the expenses of the would-be negotiators, their proposition must be de-clined.

THE SIOUX UTE TROUBLE.

Washington, Dec. 28 .- A report was receleved by the Department to-day from Special Indian Agent Major Thompson, who was dispatched by the Government to investigate the cause of the Indiau troubles between the Sioux and Utes in the Snake River Valley. He ascertained that whisky was at the bottom of the affair, and caused the dispensers of that article to the Indians to be placed under arrest, and warrants issued for the arrest of those not at hand. A messenger was dispatched to invite the Indians to return to the Reservation. This will probably end the trouble.

CAPTURE OF A BAND OF CHEYENNES. St. Louis, Dec. 28.-The following informa-

tion reached army headquarters to-day: Capt. Keys of the 10th Cavalry reports that he followed up the Cheyenne trail from Barris Creek on the Wachta to the North Fork of the Canadian River, a distance of 80 miles, and captured a band consisting of 52 Cheyennes, with 70 ponies. They all belong to the band of Medicine Water and Medicine Arrow.

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 28 .- At Columbus, the Chief of Police, M. W. Murphy, while attempting to arrest some drunken desperadoes from Cussetta, Ala., was killed by two men, Milford and Ben. Bagley. Milford Bagley, one of the desperadoes who resisted the police Bagley, one of the desperadoes who resisted the police, was mortally wounded, and died on Sunday morning. The friends of the assailants having threatened to break open the jail and rescue the surviving murderer, Ben. Bagley, the outraged chizens determined to deal summarily with him, but the Sheriff called on the military for assistance, which was furnished, the military remaining on duty all Sanday night, thus preserving the peace. Marshai Murphy was buried on Sunday afternoon, 6,000 people attending his funeral.

CORONER'S VERDICT IN THE CAMDEN SHOOTING

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.-The coroner's jury in the Camden shooting case this afternoon rendered verdict that the death of Charles Winn was caused by pistoi-shot wound at the hands of Mrs. Gussie Strausner, and that Mrs. Strausner was in bodily danger at the time of firing the shot. Mrs. Strausner was admitted to ball in \$5,000 to answer.

## THE ROYAL VISITOR.

KING KALAKAUA'S RECREATIONS CALL AT THE CITY HALL-REPLY TO THE BOARD

OF TRADE-RECEPTION AT THE LOTOS CLUB. After a brief visit to a livery stable to look at horses which he purposes purchasing, and subsequently breakfasting at the Union Club, King Kalakaua yesterday visited The Herald office and inspected its machinery for printing. He was then driven to the City Hall and joined Mayor Vance in the Governor's Room. A notice had been sent to the several heads of departments that the King would receive them in the afternoon, but they were not present, perhaps because the King was at the Hall an honr earlier than the appointed hour. The King's attention was called to Washington's writing-deak in the room, and to the portraits of past Governors on the walls. The crowded state of the walls suggested remarks on the cramped limits of the present City Hall, and the expression of the hope that a new one might be built before long. After further desultory conversation, the Mayor asked the King it he would object to the presentation of citizens generally. The King replied, rather doubtfully, that his intention was to call upon the Mayor, and that he hardly had time to receive the citizens. The matter was not pressed, and the tumuit made by the rather consterous multitude outside Indicated that an acceptance of the proposal might not have brought about riage the King turned toward the multitude and raised his hat. After he was scated, an aged clergyman, the Rev. Stephen Rogers, pressed forward and grasped the King's hand through the carriage window.

From the City Hall the King, by invitation of Alder

man Kehr, went to the manufactory of Kehr, Kelluer & Co., and witnessed the various operations connected with the making of cabinet work for offices and library use. The royal party were driven from the manufactory to the hotel, where the King delayed long enough to put on evening dress, and then, accompanied by Gov. Kapena, Col. Wherry, and Lieut. Whiting, paid a visit at the residence of Charles McK. Loeser, at No. 34 East Thirty-sixth-st., where he dined. Gov. Dominis was absent in Poughkeepsie during the day, visiting friends

there, but returned in the evening.

The following answer of the King to the address of the Board of Trade, which was presented on Saturday, was prepared and sent yesterday:

was prepared and sent yesterday;

GENTLEMEN: I have listened to your address with great inverest, and I highly appreciate the kind expressions of welcome by a Board formed for the purpose of advancing the great business of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. I have always felt a deep solicitude that my own people should improve in the various pursuit synch your association does so much to promote. The nation that tails to foster them must decime in the great competition of the age.

I am so impressed with the greatness of your country and the energetic and generous character of your people that I should be able to visit it again, when I should have a better opportunity to examine its great resources, and to become better acquainted with its beneficent institution. You refer to the fact that "the American people do not measure their estrem of other mations by the extent of territory or the accumulation of wealth." Of the truth of this, my kingdom, from its foundarion, can bear ample testimony. It is sustained in its foreign relations by its moral power, which your Government and people have faithfully regarded.

Your expressions of interest for more liberal commercial relations between the two countries meet with my decided approval. The productions of the one being dissimilar to those of the other reader a free interchange especially advantanceous.

For your good wishes I thank you, and when I return to my people and tell them of the generous treatment which I have received, I can well anticipate that they will say, "We tell assured, judging of the future from the past, that it would be so," I tuank you also, gentlemen, for the form in which your address has been presented to me. As a work of zer it is beautiful, and I shall preserve it as a memorial of our picasant interview and of my vien to your great city.

Kalakaua, R.

In the evening King Kalakaua attended the repre-

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In the evening King Kalakana attended the representation of Wagner's opera of "Louengrin," at the Academy of Music. Eight boxes to the left of the center of the first row of boxes were set apart for the King, his party, and members or the Common Council, and were decorated with flags. In front sat the King, with Mayor Vance on his left hand and Chief-Justice Allen on his right. Gov. Kupena was on the reint of Jadze Allen, and the Leutenant-Commander ware Aleited for the center of the first row of boxes were set apart for the King, his party, and members or the Common Council, and were decorated with flags. In front sat the King, with Mayor Vance on his left hand and Chief-Justice Allen on his right. Gov. Kupena was on the reint of Jadze Allen, and the Leutenant-Commander ware Aleited for Mayor Vance on his left hand and Chief-Justice Allen on his right. Gov. Kupena was on the reint of Judge Allen, with his complexion and whiskers, and was dressed in a bring of No. 126 Civmerst. He was apparently and the drawn's and the drawn's and Juniary for her dead with the drawn's and Juniary for her series and two persons, then the house of a relative at No. 28 Hernald was Charles No. 287 Seventhest was crushed, was Joseph Dalton, the burst of with the house of the left was taken to the heads of the left was taken to the heads of the Seventher was cristed to the heads of the Seventher was crushed in the late of Mayor Vance on his left hand and Chief-Justice Allen on his right

AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

Just before the conclusion of the taird act, the King. with his party and the Mayor, left the Academy of Music-but not before the Mayor's wife and daughter had been presented to him-to visit the house or the Lotes Ciub, where he had been invited to a reception. Members of the Reception Committee of the Club escorted the guests to the clut-house, Col. C. McK. Locser with the King, Dr. A. E. Macdonald with Gov. Dominis, Thomas W. Kuox with Gov. Kapena, M. Miteaell with Mayor Vance, and Dr. Charles J. Pardee escorting Liout. Commander Whiting, Alderman Gilon, Assistant Alderman Brucks, and other members of the Common Council followed. After a little delay to lay outside outer garments the King and party were escorted to the parlors of the Club, where was an assemblage which included some of the foremost men of New-York. There were present Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, the Hon. W. E. Dodge, Abram S. Hewitt, L. P. Morton, R. H. Stoddard, Edward Cooper, Royal Phelps, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Dr. Fordy & Barker, Algernon S. Sulivan, John Foley, Lount Thompson, Wm. Hart, Edward Maron, Geo. H. Story, Blair Scribner, C. H. Chaplu, John T. Raymond, and many others. The rooms were thronged with men of reputation and esteem interested in the reception of the Hawaiian monarch. The following words of welcome to the royal guest were pronounced by the Presi-

YOUR MAJESTY: It is my grateful duty to express, in schall of the Lotes Club, their sense of the longer than YOUR MAJESTY: It is my grateful duty to express, in henalf of the Lotos Club, their sense of the honor done them by your visit, and their sous of the honor done them by your visit, and their most sincere and cordial welcome. I must beg your M-jesty to believe that this, and all the expressions which have marked your stay in the city, and your tour throughout the country, are neither the language of mere politeness nor an imitation of the phrases of diplomacy. On the contrary, they have in them at once a sentiment of personal respect and one of national regard. (Applause.) They are intended to make plain republican esteem for a monarch above reproach, and a hearty wish for his kingdom of increasing prosperity and perpetual independence. [Applause.] we are aware that our harsh Winter has left your

Majesty unable to attempt any response to our greetings, but we venture to declare that wherever you may travel over our continent, the King of the Hawaiian Islands will find nothing inhospitable (except the

climate. Gentlemen of the Lotos Club: His Majesty, Kalakaua the First.

After a little pouse the invitation was given to all, who wished to avail themselves of the privilege, to present themselves for introduction to His Majesty, and a quarter-hour was pleasantly spent in this way. The guests of the club were entertained with a collation in an upper apartment, and a little time passed in its enjoyment, the King took his eave of the Mayor and his entertainers, and was driven to his hotel. The committee appointed to take charge of this brilliant reception was composed of Col Thomas W. Knox, Dr. Charles J. Pardee, Col. C. McK. Loeser, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, and Mr. Mitchell. The Hawaiian monarch and his party will breakfast this morning with Clarence King, U. S. Geologist, at No. 47 Lafayette-place. Mr. King met King Kalakana several years ago while on a visit to the Sandwich Islands, and an intimate acquaintance sprang up be-tween them. There is as yet no arrangement nade for the disposal of the King's morning hours with any public entertainment. In the afternoon he will visit Barnum's Hippodrome, where liberal provision has been made for the occasion, and in the evening will go the Park Theater. It is probable, but not vet certain, that he will visit the Island instin-tions to-morrow; and Thursday morning at 10 o'clock he will leave the city on his way to Boston. He will accept an invitation to a children's party at the resi-dence of William H. Lee at No. 516 Fifth-ave., to-mor-row.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE KING'S RECEPTION IN NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 28 .- The Commitee on the Reception of King Kalakana have decided to give the reception at the City Hall, and the dinner at the Parker House. As the King will probaably be here on Friday he will be invited to attend the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new high school on that day.

A PANIC IN THE FOG.

COLLISION BETWEEN A WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY-BOAT AND A FREIGHT BOAT-ONE MAN KILLED, ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED, AND MANY INJURED - PASSENGERS BESIDE THEMSELVES

WITH ALARM. There was a collision between two ferryboats upon the East River, about 5 o'clock last evening in which one man was instantly killed, one fatally wounded, and many others were more or less seriously injured. The fog upon the East River was very thick during the afternoon, and as it became dark navigation became more and more perilous. The Colden, a ferryboat used to transport cattle and freight from Jersey City to Williamsburgh, started from her slip at the former city about 4 p. m., and steamed as rapidly as possible in the fog toward her destination. The ferry-boat Alaska, densely crowded with people, started from her slip at the foot of Roosevelt-st. at 4:45 p. m. The fog was so dense that the pilot, Jacob Lockman, kept near the New-York shore. The boat was making good headway with a favorable tide, but as she worked up the river the fog and gathering darkness made it almost im-possible to see more than a few feet ahead. Without the slightest warning there was a terrific crash, and the Colden dashed her bow through the light woodwork into the gentleman's cabin of the Alaska. It was estimated that more than 1,000 persons were upon the Alaska, and her cabins and decks were crowded with people. The carriage way was full of teams, and many of the horses were thrown from their feet by the shock. The Colden was loaded with cattle, and they became mad with terror. Their bellowing mingled with the hissing of escaping steam, the screams of women, and the cries and curses of men, all enshrouded in the feg and darkness, caused a scene that rivated pandemonium.

The Alaska was overridden by the bow of the Colden and the two boats were firmly bound together by imfracted timbers. They were near Pier No.43 when they ran into each other, and fortunately the tide floated the boats alongside that wharf. For some time it was impossible to do anything with the crowd. People seemed to be out of their senses and aimlessly crowded first to one side and then to the other. Nobody knew the extent of the damage and all leared they would soon be in the my waters of the river. After the boats were alongside of the pier they were held fast, and then the passengers made a desperate rush for the shore. The fact that the beat was along-ide the wharf seemed to calm the excited crowd somewhat, and when the majority had discovered that they were not killed nor likely to be drowned they began to act with more reason.

Capt. Garland of the Seventh Precinct Police soon afterward reached the pier with a section of men, and something like order was restored. The police went into the gentlemen's cabin, and there the damage became apparent. One man was crushed between the heavy timbers and dead. Another lay bleeding under the broken timbers. His right leg had been cut completely off below the knee, and his left was so badly crushed that it will have to be amputated. Another, a lad of about 15, had been caught between the timbers, and his right breast and shoulder were crushed. Many others were badly braised and cut, but able to go home. The wounded men were taken in ambulances

wildfire, and all the available room about the lerry-house at the foot of South Severthest, was crowded by anx our relatives and friends of the passengers. It was examined that when the Alaska reached ner slip over 2,000 persons were waiting to receive her. The damage to the Alaska was estimated at \$2,000. Her hull was not highred, Great credit is due Capt. Garland and his meator the prompiness with which they reached the disabled boats, where their presence and assistance was of great value in restoring order among the passengers, caring for the wounded, and separating the vessels. The low temperature which has prevaited for several days past was attended yesterday with one of the ensisting to with this city has recently become more accustomed than in former years. But fell during most of studay night, and in the place at fog settled having another the large public buildings, and making it impossible to see any object distings, and making it impossible to see any object distings, and making it impossible to see any object distings, and making it means that the first and forth Rivers were would your ended, and the snarp fog-whistles were would your ended, and the snarp fog-whistles were constantly somning from

the start for whistles were constantly sounding fromorming till night. The terry-boats were enty able make irregular trips, when they were densely packwith passengers. All the inward and outward bond trahas on the Pennsylvania, Dehaware Lackawannian Western, and other roads, were delayed.

EXTENSIVE EURGLARY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 28 .- Some time between Saturday night and this morning the jewelry store of Geo. W Daring & Co., No. 165 Washington-st., was broken into and robbed of gold watches, diamonds, and other articles of the value of about \$12,00). The discovery of the robbery was made by a clerk who opened the store thi merning. The thieves gained access to the back yard of the building by an adjacent skylight, and forced open the bunding by an adjacent skylight, and forced open the rear wooden shutters. Two safes were broken open, and all the more valuable contents carefully selected, and the remainder of the stock left strewn about the place in confusion. The store is in the most central loca-tion, but the safes being poorly constructed were opened without much noise. There is no clew to the thickes, who are thought to have come from New-York.

ALLEGED SWINDLING OPERATIONS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Dec. 28 .- A man calling himself A. Barley, and claiming to be extensively engaged in crushing quartz in California, was arrested in Montpelier, Vt., yesterday, and taken to Manchester, N. H. pener, Vt., yesterday, and taken to Manchester, N. H., where he arrived to-day in charge of the City Marshal of that city, charged with swinding. He has been operating in several cities of New-England, generally purchasing machinery and giving drafts upon Daucan, Sherman & Co. of New-York, and effecting loans on his checks drawn on that firm. Thus far his operations amount to about \$10,000. Dancau, Sherman & Co., when telegraphed to, denied all knowledge of the swindler.

THE MAINE RAILROADS.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 28 .- A meeting of the directors of the Maine Central and Eastern Railroads was held to-day, and the contract finally consummated between the Maine Central and Boston and Maine Railroad, by which freight cars of the latter are to b drawn over the Maine Central, but passenger cars are not to be. The Maine Central is to establish the rates to be paid. The frog is to be put on at the freight station immediately, and the contract is to take effect on Jan. 1. A modification of the contract of 1871, between the Maine Central and the Eastern is now under consideration. The contract, as modified, is similar in its provisions to that between the Maine Central and Boston and Maine. Manager Hatch of the Eastern Raifroad states that there is no truth in the statement that he is to resign. drawn over the Maine Central, but passenger cars are

NEW-ENGLAND POLITICS.

Boston, Dec. 28.-Lieut.-Gov. Talbot will, at an early day, issue a warrant for the election to till he anexpired term of the Hon. Alvah Crocker, decoased. Prof. J. H. Seelye, his successor-elect for next Congress, will probably be chosen to fill the present vacancy. The Hon. Charles P. Stickney is named as successor to

Mr. Macy, deceased, as member of the Governor's Connect.

PORTLAND, Dec. 23.—The Press of to-morrow will aunounce that Judge Feters, of Baugor, has consented to
the use of his name in connection with the pening
United States Scantorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28-Paul Flanagan, age 16 years, died on Suntay u.g. that the longital. A post-morie u examina-tion was made to lay, and r wealed the last that death was caused by a violent filow on the beat. The case is being investigated.

RESUMPTION OF THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY. EVIDENCE AGAINST POSTMASTER KING.

IESTIMONY OF THE PRESIDENT AND ASSISTANT CASHIER OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK IN RELATION TO IRWIN'S DEPOSITS-TWO LARGE CHECKS PAID TO POSTMASTER KING AND AN UNKNOWN MAN-A BROKER'S TESTIMONY ABOUT STOCKWELL'S OPERATIONS IN PACIFIC MAIL FOR HIMSELF AND FRIENDS-WHAT THE POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DID WITH THE MONEY.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives began yesterday their investigation in this city in regard to the alleged bribery of members of Congress by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The members of the Committee occupy a room on the southern side of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Sitting around an oblong table were Mr. Burchard, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Kasson, Mr. Niblack, Fernando Wood, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Beck. Rufus Hatch was present, with Clark Bell as his counsel. Mr. Bassett, the clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, acted as Secretary, The Committee also had their own stenographer, Mr. Devine. Several witnesses were present, and were examined before the session was over. George S. Coe, the President of the American Exchange Bank, was the first witness. He told about the large deposit made by Irwin in May, 1872, amounting to \$750,000, and stated that \$325,000 of this amount was drawn out in three separate checks, probably in cash paid over the counter to Irwin himself. He recounted the presentation of two other large checks, one of \$275,000 and one of \$115,000, by two strangers who were unwilling to indentify themselves, and how in their zeal to protect the bank they discovered that one of these men was William S. King, the Postmaster of the House of Representatives. Their efforts to identify the other man were unsuccessful. The assistant cashier of that bank corroborated the testimony of his superior. Mr. Harciot, of the firm of Harriot & Noyes, stock brokers, gave an account of A. B. Stockwell's operations in Pacific Mail during May, 1872. He had a word to say about Congressman Parsons's account. The cashier of the Marine Bank, J. Delamater, who received the check of \$275,000 from the stranger, was unable to give any information without his books, and will appear again to-day. The testimony of J. L. Worth, the cashier of the Park Bank, was not so important as that of his note teller, Thomas Ellis, who had prepared a memorandum showing what W King did with the \$115,000. Part of it was paid to him in cash, part placed to the credit of banks in St. Paul and Minneapolis; a little went to John H. Rice, ex-Congressman, and some to Darling, Griswold & Co. of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This comprised the testimony of the day, and the Committee expressed themselves as well satisfied with it. They thought that several new facts were developed, and that many avenues of investigation had been opened. How long they will sit they do not know.

IRWIN'S BANK ACCOUNT.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE S. COE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

The first witness was George S. Coe, the President of the American Exchange Bank. He had with him a transcript of R. B. Irwin's accounts with the bank, and also a number of checks drawn by the Pacific Mall Steamship Company, which formed Irwin's large deposit. He manifested a great deal of caution before going into the details of the accounts, and did not give them until he was assured by the Committee that they had the power to compel him to do so. He also ex-plained that his details were not all from his own knowledge, but from subsequent investigation. Mr. Coe claimed to have known Irwin five or six years, during which time the latter had kept an account in the tank. On Pob. 13, 1872, there was a balance to Irwin's credit of \$15,000. The account was again closed on D c. 19, 1872, by a remutance to San Francisco of the balance at that

Mr. Coc-I have here an account current of Cot. Icwin's account, and if the Committee are unam the opinion that they have a right to ask me for it, I

Mr. Niblack-This question was settled in the Crédit Mobilier business with reference to the books of Ja;

Clark Bell, the coansel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arose to offer some observations, but Mr. Burchard asked him to reserve his remarks for the

Mr. Kasson-Mr. Coc, will you submit to the Committee a copy of the account of R. B. Irwin covering the time from Feb. 13 to Dec. 19 of that year ?

Mr. Coe-I will; here it is. (A number of checks, drawn by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, were submitted with the account.) I do not think I could properly answer the question whether or not these cheeks were deposited in our bank. The number, "21." which appears on most of them, is our Clearing-house number, so that they must have gone through our bank There are seven checks, amounting to \$750,000. There were two deposite—one of \$735,000 and one of \$15,000. The four checks which are plainly marked with our umber, are No. 2,361, \$50,000; No. 2,365, \$650,000; No. 2,362, \$10,000; No. 2,363, \$25,000. This deposit was made on May 27, 1872. The other deposit, made on May 29, 1872, consisted of two checks, No. 2,000, of \$5,000; No. 2,361, of \$10,000. The cheeks marked "21" were deposited in the regular way, through the deposit department-that is, the \$735,000. The other two were deposited with the note teller. Irwin came into the bank on the day of the first deposit; came into my office, made come remark to me of an ordinary character, with no reference to business, went out of my office again, and first passed to the receiving teller's desk, threw his bank-book down with this deposit, and passed out. After he had gone the receiving tel ler told me of this extraordinary large deposit and I was quite startted. It was about the time when there was much excitement prevailing in regard to locking up greenbacks. I inferred that this was some stock operation, or bore some relation to a trick of that kind-a thing that is very olious to me. I asked the teller why he had not informed me promptly, and he replied that, seeing Col. Irwin in my room, he supposed I knew all about it. That was sufficient to excuse him. The deposit had been made, the man was gone, and I did n't think it was proper for me, in my official capacity, to follow up a customer. I told the tellers to be careful and watch the operation of this, and see who drew the money, so as not to complicate the bank with anything that might be roing on in the street. With that I dismissed the subect. The next day I directed the teller to report to me now the money should be drawn, when it was drawn, whether in bank notes, or any other form. The next day passed and there was no drawn, and the next; a number of days passed, and there was nothing drawn against this large sum. It began to look serious to me. It gave an unusual significance to that particular

thing simply in my relation to the general financial interests of the country. I flad on looking over the account that three checks were drawn on May 27, one of \$125,000, one of \$100,000, and one of \$100,000. I find these were drawn over the counter, as checks payable in ing. Two of the checks, the \$125,000, and one of the \$100,000 checks were paid by the regular paying teller. the other by the note teller. This last was not used to pay any note, but was probably paid by the note teller, because he had accumulated that amount of bills, and the paying teller had not. This brings us to May 29, the deposit haying been made on the 25th. On the 29th of May two strangers came into the bank, unknown to any one, and presented themselves first to \$275,000, and one for \$115,000. These checks were drawn. to the best of my recollection, by Col. B. B. Irwin to he own order, with the indorsement over it, "Payable to bearer," or they were indered in blank. They demanded

the currency. The teller, startled by the large sum, was

unwilling to pay it to them without some identification,

but the gentlemen refused to give that. He then re-

ferred them to the officers' room, in the rear of the

bank. They went to the assistant cashier, and be also

had some apprehension about paying this large